THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1774. THE NUMBER 433.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY CLEMENTINA RIND.

All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.——PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Dispatch.

THE generous support which the printer of this paper has received from the public, since the decease of her late husband, induces her once more to return the warmest acknowledgments, as well for past favours as the kind promises of many individuals to continue their kindness towards her; and it is with infinite satisfaction she can assure her customers that she shall shortly, should Providence be pleased to restore her health, be enabled to conduct her business with more ease and extension than her most sanguine expectations originally dictated.

The known emoluments arising from a free exercise of the press, in all matters which serve not the ends of corruption and malevolence, and the numerous other advantages derived from a well conducted newspaper, are so apparent, that it requires no comment, or expostulation, particularly to enlarge or set them forth. To revive, at all times in her power, the spirit of this paper, by a due observance of material intelligence, and a proper attention to all pieces with which she may be favoured from any of her correspondents, which, if they exceed not the bounds of her gazette, and are fraught with either a decent or moral tendency, shall have their proper arrangement.

The printer would by no means be understood to boast a *superiority* in the conduct of a vehicle of this nature; she only advances, that it shall be her particular endeavour to amuse and instruct, and, at the same time, her firm determination, ever to preserve the *dignity* of her paper.

Nor will she presume to urge that this gazette will be always exempt, or free, from small, or typographical errors, it being utterly impossible for the nicest eye, at all times, to distinguish, or perceive, faults of that nature, owing chiefly to the extreme hurry in which we are generally involved.

A general correspondence with all the printers on this continent, as also with many of the printers, and others with whom it is convenient to carry on a correspondence of this sort, in many of the principal towns and cities of Great Britain, is established, which will of course be materially interesting and useful to us, by affording means to supply our readers with the latest intelligence from those different quarters. —

But while we are thus descanting upon the benefits resulting from a paper conducted on such a plan as we have mentioned, it may not be amiss, or unkindly taken, should we now drop a hint or two with respect to the means which alone can prolong its existence:-----To every person, then, but more especially to every customer, it must evidently appear, that they are served at a very great expence, which cannot be defrayed without punctual remittances from the subscribers yearly; nor would the cash, due for advertisements at different periods, and for other kinds of printing work, be unacceptable, were it to accompany the gazette monthly; and which we must earnestly hope will be a material consideration with our kind benefactors. This would enable her to proceed with spirit, and at the same time to lay something by for the support of her children at a future day; and she will not deny, that, under those circumstances, it will be pretty considerable.

The printer must now, too, beg leave to observe, that this week compleats the first year since she has had the management of an office; and should it not be convenient for those of her subscribers who live remote from Williamsburg to send their subscription money so soon as they could wish, they will please to convey it by some merchant, or other person, who would readily, she is persuaded, do that kindness for her, when they attend the ensuing October general court.

Having nothing farther to add, and fearing that I have already been too troublesome, I shall conclude the public's most grateful, and much obliged, humble servant,

August 18, 1774. CLEMENTINA RIND.

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

Messieurs BRADFORDS,

THOUGH I am very sensible that matters of politics belong more to men than women, yet I cannot help sometimes indulging serious thoughts on the present alarming situation of public affairs. The actions of the ministry and parliament express a determined resolution to subject the colonies to their will and pleasure; while the union of the colonies and their deep rooted love of liberty, convince me, that they will not tamely surrender their rights, nor, without a struggle, consent to hold their lives and property by the precarious tenure of the will of others. The natural timidity of my sex paints on my imagination the horrors of the struggle in dismal colours, which are doubtless heightened by education, and the peace and tranquility heretofore enjoyed. But dreadful as the calamities of war may be, in my view, the horrors of slavery are still more dreadful. Cities have been demolished, and under the auspices of liberty have, in few years, risen to their former splendour; armies have been vanquished, and again repaired; but a people subjected to arbitrary government sink from misery to misery, till their wretchedness *beggars all description!* SOPHRONIA.

The following ANECDOTE, not altogether unapplicable to the present situation of affairs in Boston, may not be disagreeable to our readers.

ABOUT the year 1734, sir Robert Walpole having planned an act for a general excise, communicated to the king his intentions of having it passed, with assurances at the same time of its producing a very considerable revenue. His majesty approved the plan, and ordered sir Robert to prosecute it. The bill was accordingly introduced into the house, and caused so general a ferment in the nation, that after the second reading, sir Robert, on his return from the house, would in all probability have been murdered, had he not been rescued by colonel Horsey of the guards; all the avenues to the house being thronged with people, fired with resentment against so iniquitous a bill, and eager to revenge themselves on the framer of it. Sir Robert then dreading the consequences of its passing, went to his majesty and applied for permission to decline it altogether. The king, however, insisted on the prosecution of it, and sending for John duke of Argyle, who was then general of the forces in Great Britain, asked him in what condition his army was? The answer was, in a very good one. Are the regiments complete? As much so as they generally are in times of peace. Can you depend on them? I will be answerable for every one of them to a man. Then it *shall* pass, said his majesty. On which the duke desired to know what was to pass; and on being informed, the noble general answered, "May it please your majesty! Whenever you turn your arms against your enemies, I will pledge myself for their good behaviour; but if you turn English arms against English arms, I will not be responsible for them." Nobly said, even to his majesty! But now we are so genteelly bashful, that we dare not say as much to a tyrant minister!

BOSTON, JULY 28.

A CORRESPONDENT observes, that if the bills should pass for altering the government of Massachusetts Bay, it cannot be supposed that any man of character will accept of, or act in, any affair contrary to the established laws and chartered rights of the people; if any persons should be so *abandoned*, as to act against the liberty and the voice of this country, they must be esteemed the vilest enemies of freedom, and the basest wretches above ground.

The firmness and unanimity of the people to defend their invaluable rights, notwithstanding the restlessness of a little selfish faction, does this province honour. At a meeting of sixty gentlemen, deputies of the several towns in the county of Berkshire, a number of judicious, spirited resolves were passed, and a non-consumption agreement agreed upon, to encourage our own manufactures, and a subscription for the Boston sufferers, by the port act. The accounts from Connecticut are the most encouraging, and the firmness, activity, and generosity, of the other colonies, is astonishing to the enemies of American freedom. Courage, AMERICANS! and, with the help of God, the slavery intended us may be warded off, and our tranquility established.

Large orders for fall goods have been countermanded, occasioned by the non-consumptive agreement.

July 25. On the 4th of May, at Leeds, in England, wheat was sold at the enormous price of 7*l.* sterling (exactly 10*s.* lawful money) per bushel.

A non-consumption agreement, we hear, is universally adopted in New Hampshire, and in every part of this province; in many towns scarce a dissentient. As this was foreseen, large orders for a fall importation have been countermanded. May the blessing of him that is ready to perish fall upon the benefactors to this beneged and distressed town, through the continent. Their sympathy and generosity are astonishing.

A subscription paper is said to be signing with amazing rapidity, by the ladies and gentlemen of Portsmouth, "that from and after the 16th day of July, 1774, they will not import, sell, purchase, or consume any kind of East India teas, nor suffer the same to be used or consumed in their respective families, until the present duty on that article shall be taken off, and the port of Boston opened."

Mr. Pelatiah Webster, of Philadelphia, has given orders to his correspondent here to pay into the hands of the treasurer of the committee for receiving donations, ten pounds lawful money, for the use of the industrious poor, who are now suffering in consequence of the Boston port bill.

July 28. Every part of this extensive continent, so far as we have yet heard, appear to be deeply interested in the fate of this unhappy town. Many and great are the donations we have already received, and many more we have good reason to expect. The cry of hunger is not so great as was at first expected. Even our poorest people have not suffered for the want of bread. May that Being who hath the hearts of all men in his hands, and who turneth them as he pleaseth, still dispose our sympathising brethren to continue their benefactions, till we are happily relieved from our present difficulties!

The governor of Connecticut has appointed the 31st of August next as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

At a town meeting on Tuesday last, the methods proposed for employing such as are out of business by the operation of the port bill, were approved; a circular letter to the other towns, relative to the bills for vacating our charter, was reported, and accepted by the town. The meeting stands adjourned to Tuesday the 9th day of August.

We hear from Marblehead that the fast was observed with great solemnity there, and can find but two persons who were disposed to profane it by opening their stores. As they both had addressed Mr. Hutchinson, they refused to join in the merchants agreement of that town relative to stores and wharves, or to subscribe towards the relief of such as would be void of support under the oppressive port bill. This impious proceeding is attended with aggravating circumstances. The persons were R--- H---, esquire, and his son in law S----- W----; and although the first has *rented his country seat* to his excellency, we cannot think he was advised to trample on religion and abuse holy things; since the army and navy, although sent on an hostile errand, have hitherto conducted with more decency. It is probable that such men as these have given encouragement to parliament to persist in their arbitrary measures; men born amongst us, who to get a place or pension are so active to ruin their country, are, by far, more culpable than any persons of Great Britain can possibly be. May proper steps be taken to hand their names and characters down to posterity! The reverend clergy we are glad to find generally engaged in the cause of liberty through the continent; they are fully sensible that a people who lose their liberty, and submit to despotism, will inevitably follow the examples of their tyrannical superiors, and throw of all religion. Christianity was never known to flourish in an arbitrary government, and therefore our pious teachers do well in opposing slavery, as an inlet to every vice; none but dupes of power assert that the clergy, in such times as these, have nothing to do with politics, since the sacred writings bear frequent testimony against oppression and tyranny. Surely they are under every possible obligation to exert themselves in favour of their country, since, with the loss of its liberty, religion must sink, social happiness be destroyed, and in the ruin and downfal of America, they and their families be impoverished and reduced to hardships and want.

By captain Lovett, arrived last sabbath in this town, after a short passage to Portsmouth from Antigua, we learn that the merchants and planters were in great consternation there on reading the proposals of the colonies for suspending their supplies of lumber and provisions, which they agree must be ruinous to them; and in consequence, they have appropriated a third of their cane plantations for the culture of Indian corn, yams, potatoes, &c. for the maintenance of their slaves, in case the suspention does take place. It is further said Antigua has sent home a remonstrance on that head, and prayed Great Britain, either to open the port of Boston, and let them have provisions as usual, or furnish them with the absolute necessaries of life themselves; otherwise, say they, their sugar planting must speedily come to an end, as they can neither support their slaves, nor ship the sugars home for want of casks. Notwithstanding the distress in which they foresee they must be involved by our discontinuance of trade with them, they generously commend us for the resolutions, acknowledging that in our circumstances any measure we can lay hold on for relief from the chains imposing upon us is fully justifiable. An instance of their generosity and patriotism captain Lovett had the pleasure of witnessing. That old troubler of Boston, captain Bruce, was railing against this town in a large company at a principal tavern at dinner while he was there; and after he had expatiated largely on the abuse he had suffered for bringing his blessed cargo of tea (though by the way the old caitiff was used more tenderly than any shipmaster concerned in that rascally jobb) and hoped the next freight he brought them would in that rascally jobb) and hoped the next freight he brought them would be soldiers: A gentleman stepped calmly up to him, and asked him if he had not for many years got his bread from the people against whom he was so bitterly inveighing? And being answered in the affirmative, he caught Bruce by the nose, and led him out of the company, requiring him to keep his distance, as a dirty ingrate, unworthy of any gentleman's company or countenance. The company present, on this, agreed not to afford him an ounce of freight on any terms, and it is thought the loyal martyr will be forced to go home in ballast. A fine circle truly, captain Bruce! You ought indeed to be noticed by his lordship; for it is great odds if you are not as stiff, as obstinate, as wrong headed a miscreant as ever lifted under his banner.

From a rascal in office of exports and imports in Boston (one Murray) to his friend, D. Ar. M'Neil, in Carolina.

"Our sons of liberty, as you will see by the papers, have at length procured for themselves a smart dose of correction, but they make faces and take it with a bad grace, which will not make the operation the gentler. Will your colony, and others of the same stamp, take warning by our discipline? If they do not they will certainly come in for their share, now John Bull is roused."

Extract of a letter from Newport, *dated* July 22.

"Two vessels from South Carolina arrived here last night; the people there have subscribed 2000 barrels of rice for your town; and two vessels were loading for Boston with some of it, when the last advices came away."

Letters from the southern parts of North Carolina assure us, that the inhabitants there will go as far in defence of American liberty as can be expected, and recommend, if a congress should be deemed the first step necessary to be taken, that subscriptions, or rather collections, be set on foot throughout the continent, to raise and remit a sum of money to the community in Boston, for the relief of their distressed and suffering brethren there, who must stand in equal need of such assistance, as if their town had been destroyed by fire.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria (Virginia) *to a gentleman in town, dated* July 6, 1774.

"The following subscription for the benefit and relief of those (the industrious poor of the town of Boston) who by the late cruel act of parliament are deprived of their daily labour and bread, to prevent the inhabitants sinking under the oppression or migrating, to keep up that manly spirit that has made them dear to every American, through the envy of an arbitrary parliament, is from the county of Fairfax, in this colony, viz. 273*l.* in specie (equal to lawful) 38 barrels of flour, and 150 bushels of wheat. This subscription being but few days on foot, we have not had an opportunity to present it to the country in general; a large sum will be given. Mr Henley yesterday returned from Dumfries, after consulting the committee of Prince William county, in which a subscription is going on generously; this day he sets out to consult the committees of Loudoun and Frederick counties, in each of which a spirit becoming generous and free born sons of liberty are in the like manner testified: Indeed, all Virginia and Maryland are contributing for the relief of Boston. The subscription is to be laid out in corn and flour, to be shipped and consigned to the honourable James Bowdoin and John Hancock, esquires, Mr. Samuel Adams, Isaac Smith, esquire, and the gentlemen committee of correspondence in Boston, to be distributed in such manner as they shall think most proper, among the persons reduced to want and indigence by means of the cruel and unjust act of parliament. We expect daily to load our schooner Nassau with a cargo to be presented, as by the enclosed paper. Our association was put off, as the people from the country could not attend, being in the midst of harvest, and bad weather; they would have lost much grain; but be assured Virginia and Maryland are determined to unite with the colonies. Firmness and intrepidity are their characters."

Thursday last the delegates from the several towns in the province of New Hampshire met at Exeter, when they made choice of colonel Nathaniel Folsom of Exeter, and major John Sullavin of Durham, to represent that province at the general congress.

A correspondent says it is expected that the congress will recommend to the people of this continent to enter into an engagement not to purchase any goods of the English East India company, or their factors, until the company hath made *compensation* to Boston, and other towns of the continent, which have suffered in consequence of said company's *basely* sending their *detested tea* to America.

A few days ago a number of small arms and a box of files, which were transporting from this place to Salem, were seized on Boston Neck, by order of lieutenant Johnston.

To the printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

ON reading in the eastern papers the address to general Gage, from the justices of Suffolk, in Massachusetts government, with his excellency's answer to it, brought to my mind the address of the mayor and corporation of Coventry, to queen Elizabeth, on her paying them a visit: I will attempt to repeat it, though perhaps not literally.

We men of Coventry
Are very glad to see
Your royal majesty;
Good laws, *how fair* you be!
To which her majesty replied:
My royal majesty
Is very glad to see
You men of Coventry;
Good sirs, what fools *you be!*

Now though I do not pretend to that elegance of language, and beauty of poetry, so eminently here displayed, I will aim at a humble imitation.

To general GAGE.
His royal majesty,
In this time of "difficulty,"
Has sent your excellency
To rule and govern *we;*
Dear sir, *how wise* you be!
The ANSWER.
I do most thankfully
Receive these lines from ye,
Men who so plainly see
My great "ability;"
Dear sirs, what knaves *you be!*

From the MORNING CHRONICLE.

To the KING.

SIR,

I AM going to address you in a stile with which the ear of a monarch is but little acquainted; I equally detest the panegyric of a courtier, and the malignity of a pretended patriot. Stimulated by a real zeal for the welfare of my country, it shall be my endeavour to point out the brink of destruction on which we at this moment stand; it ought to be your's to snatch us from it.

I have said that this nation is on the verge of ruin; think not that such an assertion is idle declamation. There is but one method, that I know of, by which we can judge of the future; it is by a retrospect to the past. Look back, sir, to what hath happened in similar situations; from thence you will be able to form a truer judgment than from the information which reaches you through the medium of a court. Let the historian be the faithful instructor of my sovereign. He who relates the conduct of those who are no more hath no interest in deceiving. The gloss of the picture may indeed be worn off, but its real beauties are matured by time.

Believe not those who tell you that this country is in a flourishing condition; it is their interest that leads them to impose such falsehoods on your royal ear. They know that it is next to impossible they should be detected. You have only an opportunity of beholding the wealth and grandeur of your metropolis, with the beautiful country around it; the wretchedness of the more distant parts is unknown. The cries and distresses of the poor never pollute the atmosphere of a palace.

Your heart, I am confident, is capable of the most benevolent feelings. Were you but acquainted with the misery that proceeds from that corruption, which is too notorious to be doubted, you would no longer suffer the industrious poor to be plundered, to bestow thousands upon men who are a burthen to their country, and a disgrace to the hands that exalt them.

I am aware of the nice situation in which a monarch is placed: Surrounded by sycophants, to whom truth is a stranger, I pity him for measures which I cannot but detest; and where every private virtue adorns him, I must still esteem the man, however I condemn the magistrate. But, sir, it behoves you to pierce through the veil that surrounds you. Try to discern things as they are, not as they seem, and let your own judgment be the director of your conduct. Be it my care for the present to display a few truths to your view, with that duty and respect which I owe to you, as my sovereign, and with that freedom which I owe to myself and man.

I have before said that we are to judge of the future by the past; every empire since the beginning of the world might be brought home to my subject. The Roman was the latest, and, I believe, the strongest example; to it therefore I shall confine myself. Shall I beg your attention? It cannot be of disservice.

In the early days of Rome its citizens were linked together by the strongest bond of nature, that of self-preservation. The meanest understanding very clearly perceived, that to defend themselves from the foes that surrounded them, unanimity was the first essential. They perceived also, that power belonged only unto those whose superior abilities could dictate the wisest measures in the cabinet, and best enforce them in the field. Nor were abilities the only requisite to distinction; the strictest virtue, the noblest rectitude of life, were also necessary. *They lodged not power with those whose principles were suspected, lest they should betray.* Rome conquered every foe, not by a majority of numbers, but by superior virtue. Love of country, and the public good, were the darling passions of a Roman. *They did not serve the state to plunder it*; they led not mercenary armies to the field, but men who fought for all they held dear. No other forces could withstand them, for no other forces possessed such uncorrupted manners. Surrounding nations sought their ruin, and numbers seemed to ensure it; but Roman virtue towered above them all; their eagles flew victorious, and conquest crowned their arms.

Such once was Rome; in some degree, such once was Britain. Let us then take a view of Rome's decline; it may perhaps come home to times more modern.

There is an old observation, and I believe a true one, that every crime carries with it its own punishment; it is at least verified in the case before us. Whilst Rome fought only against her *real enemies*, and from the just principle of self-defence, she raised herself to the highest pitch of human greatness; but when she carried her arms to distant nations, that never had molested her; when the sword was drawn from the infamous motives of plunder and of conquest, she laid the foundation of her own destruction. Her Asiatic wars, indeed, brought wealth and riches into Rome, but with them were introduced luxuries that had been before unknown. From that moment virtue and public spirit sunk apace; dissipation banished temperance and independence; their bodies became enfeebled, and their souls depraved; a few engrossed the riches of the empire, and poverty depressed the lower ranks of men; it was no longer virtue that raised men up to the first employments of the state, but the chance of birth, and the caprice of fortune. Those men, whose genius and whose sentiments would have reflected honour on the highest offices, fled from a court where vice and villainy prevailed. Such a situation could not long continue. When universal corruption overspreads the body, dissolution is at hand. Bodies enervated, and minds polluted, were but feeble opponents, when attacked by invaders, who followed nature, undebauched by art. The Roman empire, that had flourished for ages, that had been the mistress of the world, was overturned from her very foundation in less than two centuries. How instructive is such an example to succeeding nations? Whilst the Roman people were virtuous; whilst every office and honour were bestowed on those only whose superior merit claimed pre-eminence; whilst public good was the universal pursuit, and whilst none were possessed of overgrown fortunes, nor wanted the real necessaries of life, they were invincible: But when the distinctions of birth and riches arose, and to be good no longer led to greatness; when the public treasure was squandered on unworthy individuals, and the poor were plundered to enrich the rich; when love of country yielded to the love of self; when one man was possessed of hoarded thousands, and millions were unsupplied with the comforts of life, *they sunk to ruin, and dissolved away!*

Such, sir, is the portrait which I lay before you. My observations, though general, are, I believe, sufficient to convince you, that those very symptoms which preceded the fall of Rome appear but too evidently in the British constitution. Similar causes must ever produce similar effects. The mode of our death may indeed be different, but it is equally certain, unless some means can be found to recal our political health. We may perhaps be too far gone even for medicine to avail; but however that may be, the attempt would crown you with immortal glory. You would have all the honours due to the saviour of his country, though the enterprize should fail. You see, sir, I do not accuse you of being the cause of those evils I complain of; however popular such accusations may be, I am satisfied they are unjust. It is the universal depravity of the times that gives rise to those measures with which you are charged; I shall not therefore attack any particular instance of corruption which may have happened since the commencement of your reign, but shall endeavour to point out the original source from whence that corruption hath proceeded.

The source I mean to attack is the perversion of the house of commons. I shall not detain you in proving what you cannot be unacquainted with. In the construction of every body the soundness of each part is absolutely necessary to the perfection of the whole: How happens it, then, that a majority is obtained in the house of commons who will implicitly obey the dictates of a cruel minister? Who no longer meet to deliberate on what is necessary for the good of the nation, but to give their votes as they have been before instructed? It is true, they have yet the shadow of free debate, but how long even the shadow will remain after the substance is gone, is not very difficult to determine. Sir Robert Walpole, to secure his power, and to defend himself from the infamy due to his administration, first broached the absurd doctrine of the interests of king and people being different; interested men have since supported it, and it now seems established beyond redress. But, sir, be not blinded by false representations; give a fair and candid examination to the nature of that constitution of which you are the head; you will then find that your real interest is inseparably united with that of your people; you will find that your strength invariably depends upon theirs; you will find that the wealth of individuals may be of small service in the hour of danger, when compared with the assistance which an independent and happy yeomanry would chearfully afford; you will find that the affections of your subjects would be the best bulwark against every invader, and the most faithful guardians of your person; in short, you will find, that the prosperity and happiness of a British monarch depends on every branch of the constitution having that power and independence which was originally designed. I know it may be said that there is a party against government as well as for it: I grant it to be so; but let the one be no more, the other will cease to exist. In the present parliament that indeed might not be the case. Let us suppose one according to the plan that follows:

A king of England, convinced that his good, and that of his people, were one and the same thing, issues his royal mandate for the election of members to serve in parliament. As the welfare of the constitution is his sole aim, he declares that no bribe of any nature, nor any interposition from the throne, shall influence the election of members, or bias the debates of the house of commons when assembled. Let me ask what would be the probable consequence of such a measure? It would be that those men who at present spend such sums to be returned would no longer be candidates; for they no longer would have the prospect of being amply repaid. The best men in the kingdom would then be called forth by the people to receive the sacred trust of representatives; for the people's poverty would no longer be tempted to make them resign their judgment and integrity. Men who now from principle fly to retirement, from principle would then return to the world; for they would be happy to serve their country when they could do it without an expence productive of ruin. The designing knave would no longer dupe the vulgar with pretended patriotism and noisy bombast; for he would then have nothing to hope for. The king would meet a parliament ready to do every thing loyalty and affection could dictate; for it would be the study of such a parliament to promote the power and welfare of him and his kingdoms. The taxes would then be laid on those shoulders that are best able to bear them, and the real necessaries of life would come at the lowest rate to the meanest of the people. Luxury would then be made still more luxurious; for such a parliament would supply the wants of the crown by duties that would be levied off the wealthy, not off the indigent. With such a parliament the confidence of the nation would be unlimited, domestic foes would be unknown, and foreign enemies might well be disregarded; wherever you appeared you would be hailed the deliverer of your country, and the benevolent father of your people. Through life your applauding subjects would look up to you with adoration, and at your death the weeping multitude, in dismal accents, would proclaim, *our guardian is no more!*

Such, sir, is the only method that occurs to me in the present emergency. I cannot for a moment suspect you of aiming at the subversion of our liberties; if I did, I should not trouble you with this address. For a man's real character I shall ever look into private life; here I have examined your's, and find it without a fault. But, sir, though you do not harbour a sentiment in your royal breast that is destructive to your people, we know not what your successors may do. The measures pursued since your reign hath commenced must evidently tend to absolute monarchy. You cannot blame your subjects for being alarmed, when they behold the most useless employments created to reward the most worthless of men; when they see pension after pension bestowed on beings who have never, in the smallest instance, been of service to their country; but all their jealousies and fears would cease was the parliament to be restored to its primitive state; that is only to be done by withdrawing the temptation that perverts the institution. At present men lay out money in purchasing seats, as the stock jobber does in the alley, from the expectation of making hundreds per cent.

These, sir, are the sentiments of a man, who, from his infancy, hath been taught to think the Hanoverian succession a source of freedom and independence. Next to my country I would serve you with my life; God forbid the service of the one should ever be incompatible with that of the other.

SHIPPEN.

NEWPORT, August 1.

LAST Wednesday arrived here the ship Swan, captain James Ayscough, from New York; and brought with him a small pilot boat, with about one hundred and forty pounds of tea, which he took off Sandy Hook; he has since sailed on a cruise, and on Saturday was seen off Montague Point, bringing to vessels as they came out of, or went into, the sound.

We can assure our readers that the town of Boston remains very firm and resolute, and that nothing, under heaven, can force them to submit to the *assumed* right of the present infamous parliament, unless the other colonies should fail in their support, of which, thank God, there is not the least probability.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 8.

Copy of a LETTER *from the committee of* BOSTON *to the committee of* BALTIMORE.

GENTLEMEN, BOSTON, *July* 16, 1774.

YOUR important letter of the 27th ult. with the enclosures, came safe to hand, and were regarded as "good news from a far country." The part taken by the province of Maryland must henceforth stop the mouths of those blasphemers of humanity, who have affected to question the existence of *public virtue*. So bright an example as you have set, cannot fail to animate and encourage even the lukewarm and indifferent, more especially such honest men as wish to be assured of support before they engage in so weighty an enterprize.

The account you give us of the spirit and magnanimity of the people of Virginia confirm us in the opinion we have ever had of that ancient colony, of whose disinterested virtue this province has had ample experience. The noble sacrifice you stand ready to make of the staple commodity of your province, so materially affecting the revenue of Great Britain, and your generous interposition in our favour, have our warmest acknowledgments. So much honour, wisdom, public and private virtue, so much readiness in every colony, to afford every species of aid and assistance that the suffering state requires, must convince a *venal herd* that notwithstanding they may be utterly unacquainted with the meaning of the word *patriotism*, it has, however, a substantial existence in North America. With the smiles of all governing providence upon the vigorous efforts of our inestimable brethren at home and abroad, we promise ourselves a final deliverance from the calamities we are now subjected to; and which, for our own, our country, and posterity's political salvation, we resolve, by God's assistance, to sustain with fortitude and patience. We are, gentlemen, your friends and fellow countrymen.

Signed by order, WILLIAM COOPER, clerk.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, now in Ireland, *who served almost all the last war in* America, *to his friend in this city, dated the* 27*th of* May, 1774.

"I hope my good friends, the Bostonians, may get themselves well out of the scrape, both to their satisfaction and honour, as a house divided against itself cannot stand. I was well acquainted with many of their officers that served on different campaigns with me last war, and proved to be good officers, and brave, worthy men. These are the sentiments of many here, who served in America last war, and would shudder at the thoughts of being ordered on so disagreeable a service as that of drawing a trigger against an American, and their countrymen. It is my opinion we should all become Americans sooner than comply with such an order."

BALTIMORE (MARYLAND) *July* 16.

A VESSEL, we hear, hath sailed from the eastern shore of this province with a cargo of provisions, as a free gift to our besieged brethren at Boston.

The inhabitants of all the counties of Virginia and Maryland are subscribing with great liberality for the relief of the distressed towns of Boston and Charlestown. The inhabitants of Alexandria, we hear, in a few hours subscribed THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS for that noble purpose.

Subscriptions are opened in this town for the support and animation of the inhabitants of Boston, under their present great conflict for the common freedom of us all, which have already been so successful that a vessel is now loading with provisions for that place, as a testimony of the affection of this people towards their persecuted brethren, now bravely contending against "fraud, power, and the most odious oppression," which God grant may never rise triumphant over "right, justice, social happiness, and freedom!"

A GENTLEMAN, *upon reading general Gage's proclamation for suppressing* VICE, *&c. observed, that it could be intended only as a sneer at the Bostonians; and he was very much surprised to find his excellency asserting that he did it* "in humble imitation of his majesty."---BEWARE GEESE, WHEN THE FOX PREACHES.

AS the governor, in his extraordinary proclamation, with much seeming piety too, labours to make the people believe that he is greatly concerned for their future, as well as present happiness, would it not have tended to promote such a truly pious purpose had his excellency been a little less on the reserve after recommending an avoidance of hypocrisy, *&c. (example being much more prevalent than precept) and declared that he did not mean, nor intend, such offenders of the military as might, either wantonly, maliciously, or contrary to the laws of God and man, maim, wound, kill, or plunder, any of the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay? All such trifling offences being cognizable only in Great Britain; as a declaration of this kind must have carried conviction with it to the very breast of his excellency's least admirers, not to say enemies, when there is so much goodness intended to those committed to his charge. But in order to convince the world that the governor's regard for that province is unfeigned, it may be necessary to publish the two following paragraphs from his excellency's letter to the earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, October* 31, 1768; *by which it will appear that he had the constitution of that government at heart when he was much less interested in it than he is at present.*

"If it is asked why the governor does not turn all the justices of peace out of commission, and put others in, who will do their duty, it is answered, that the governor can neither appoint justices, or turn them out, but by consent of council; and that the council opposes every thing proposed to the governor, for the service of government, that is unpopular. From what has been said, your lordship will conclude that there is no government in Boston. There is, in truth, very little at present, and the constitution of this province leans so much to the side of democracy, that the governor has not the power to remedy the disorders which happen in it." See printed letters from governor Bernard, general Gage, and others, to the earl of Hillsborough.

From the above description of the general's, and the measures now carrying on by the governor, does it not seem as if his excellency's concern for a reformation of that constitution had recommended him to administration for the great and important change that is manifestly intended to be made throughout all the colonies, after the experiment has succeeded with one?

From the SOUTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Mr. TIMOTHY,

THE *general cry that has for some time prevailed against my countrymen, that they are,* in toto, *inimical to the liberties of America, is so manifest a piece of injustice to them, that I must beg leave to claim a place in your paper for a few words in behalf of the* Scots mechanics *of this town, who are numerous, in general a set of sober, industrious, honest men, and many of them otherwise respectable: Let others answer for themselves.*

This order, Mr. Timothy, I can assure you, are not tainted with those views and expectations that generally warp men from a proper attention to the general good. They have experienced the sweets of freedom in this land, and they will shew that they value it as highly as any other people; they are not destitute of the same feelings, and they have too much generosity of soul to make ungrateful returns to their fellow subjects for the favours they daily receive, in their respective occupations, from the natives in particular.

The day is approaching when every man will be tried; it will then be seen whether our class are not determined to be free. I dare be bold to affirm, sir, that hardly a man of us will be found to withhold his concurrence in whatever measures the body of the inhabitants shall, on Wednesday next, think necessary and expedient to be adopted, for the preservation of the just rights of every American. I am, sir, your's, &c.

A SCOTS MECHANIC.

As we have already published all the PETITIONS from the AMERICANS that have come to our hands, respecting the oppressions exercised towards us by a *venal ministry*, we hope the following will not be tiresome to our readers, as it contains sentiments, in our opinion, the most sensible and judicious.

The humble PETITION of several natives of AMERICA,

SHEWETH,

THAT *your petitioners are constrained to complain to this right honourable house of two bills, which, if carried into execution, will be fatal to the rights, liberty, and peace, of all America.*

Your petitioners have already seen, with equal astonishment and grief, proceedings adopted against them, which, in violation of the first principles of justice, and of the laws of the land, inflict the severest punishments, without hearing the accused.

Upon the same principle of injustice, a bill is now brought in, which, under the profession of better regulating the government of the Massachusetts Bay, is calculated to deprive a whole province, without any form of trial, of its chartered rights, solemnly secured to it by mutual compact between the crown and the people.

Your petitioners are well informed that a charter, so granted, was never before altered or resumed, but upon a full and fair hearing; that, therefore, the present proceeding is totally unconstitutional, and sets an example which renders every charter in Great Britain and America utterly insecure.

The appointment and removal of the judges at the pleasure of the governor, with salaries payable by the crown, puts the property, liberty, and life, of the subject, depending upon judicial integrity, in his power.

Your petitioners perceive a system of judicial tyranny deliberately at this day imposed for them, which, from the bitter experience of its intolerable injuries, has been abolished in this country.

Of the same unexampled and alarming nature is the bill, which, under the title of a more impartial administration of justice in the province of Massachusetts Bay, empowers the governor to withdraw offenders from justice; holding out to the soldiery an exemption from legal prosecution for murder, and, in effect, subjecting that colony to military execution. Your petitioners entreat this right honourable house to consider what must be the consequence of sending troops, not really under the controul of the civil power, and unamenable to the laws, where the crime is committed among a people whom they have been industriously taught, by the incendiary arts of wicked men, to regard as deserving every species of insult and abuse. The insults and injuries of a lawless soldiery are such as no free people can long endure; and your petitioners apprehend, in the consequences of this bill, the horrid outrages of military oppression, followed by the desolation of civil commotion.

The dispensing power, which this bill intends to give to the governor, advanced as he is already above the law, and not liable to any impeachment from the people he may oppress, must constitute him an absolute tyrant.

Your petitioners would be utterly unworthy of the English ancestry, which is their claim and pride, if they did not feel a virtuous indignation at the reproach of disaffection and rebellion, with which they have been cruelly aspersed. They can with confidence say no imputation was ever less deserved. They appeal to the experience of a century, in which the glory, the honour, the prosperity, of England, have been, in their estimation, their own; in which they have not only borne the burthen of provincial wars, but have shared with this country in the danger and expence of every national war. Their zeal for the service of the crown, and the defence of the general empire, has prompted them, whenever it was required, to vote supplies of men and money, to the utmost exertion of their abilities. The journals of parliament will bear witness to their extraordinary zeal and services during the last war; and that but a very short time before it was resolved here to take from them the right of giving and granting their own money.

If disturbances have happened in the colonies, they entreat this right honourable house to consider the causes which have produced them among a people hitherto remarkable for their loyalty to the crown, and affection for this kingdom. No history can shew, nor will human nature admit of, an instance of general discontent, but from a general sense of oppression.

Your petitioners conceived, that when they had acquired property, under all the restraints this country thought necessary to impose upon their commerce, trade, and manufactures, that property was sacred and secure. They felt a very material difference between being restrained in the acquisition of property, and holding it when acquired under those restraints, at the disposal of others. They understand subordination in the one, and slavery in the other.

Your petitioners wish they could possibly perceive any difference between the most abject slavery, and such entire subjection to legislature, in the constitution of which they have not a single voice, nor the least influence, and in which no one is present on their behalf. They regard the giving their property, by their own consent alone, as the unalienable right of the subject, and the last sacred bulwark of constitutional liberty. If they are wrong in this, they have been misled by the love of liberty, which is their dearest birthright; by the most solemn statutes, and the resolves of this honourable house itself, declaratory of the inherent right of the subject; by the authority of all great constitutional writers, and by the uninterrupted practice of Ireland and America, who have ever voted their own supplies to the crown; all which combine to prove, that the property of an English subject, being a freeman, or a freeholder, cannot be taken from him but by his own consent: To deprive the colonists, therefore, of this right, is to reduce them to a state of villinage, leaving them nothing they can call their own, nor capable of any acquisition but for the benefit of others.

It is with infinite and inexpressible concern that your petitioners see in these bills, and in the principles of them, a direct tendency to reduce their countrymen to the dreadful alternative of being totally enslaved, or compelled into a contest the most shocking and unnatural with a parent state, which has ever been the object of their veneration and their love. They entreat this right honourable house to consider that the restraints, which examples of such severity and injustice impose, are ever attended with the most dangerous hatred.

In a distress of mind, which cannot be described, your petitioners conjure this right honourable house not to convert that zeal and affection, which have hitherto united every American hand and heart in the interests of England, into passions the most painful and pernicious. Most earnestly they beseech this right honourable house not to attempt reducing them to a state of slavery, which the English principles of liberty they inherit from their mother country will render worse than death; they, therefore, pray that this right honourable house will not, by passing these bills, overwhelm them with affliction, and reduce their countrymen to the most abject state of misery and humiliation, or drive them to the last resources of despair.---And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Of the PROSPECT *of* ARTS *and* SCIENCES *in* AMERICA.

Written near 50 *years ago by the celebrated Dr.* George Berkeley, *dean of* Derry, *and afterwards lord bishop of* Cloyne, *while he was in* America.

THE muse, disgusted at an age and clime,
Barren of every glorious theme,
In distant lands now waits a better time,
Producing subjects worthy fame:
In happy climes, where from the genial sun,
And virgin earth such scenes ensue,
The force of art by nature seems outdone,
And fancied beauties by the true:
In happy climes, the seat of innocence,
Where nature guides, and virtue rules;
Where men shall not impose, for truth and sense,
The pedantry of courts and schools.
There shall be seen another golden age,
The rise of empire and of arts,
The good and great inspiring epic rage,
The wisest heads, and noblest hearts;
Not such as Europe breeds in her decay,
Such as she bred when fresh and young,
When heav'nly flame did animate her clay,
By future ages shall be sung.
Westward the course of empire takes its way:
The *four* first acts already past,
A *fifth* shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the *last*.

BON MOTS of the present KING and a GENERAL OFFICER.

HIS majesty taking the air one fine morning on horseback with a general who often has the honour to attend his royal master, on passing by a beautiful seat in Surry, the king's eye was attracted by the delightful situation, which was heightened by the fineness of the weather. Pray, general, says his majesty, whose rural and pleasant *villa* is that? The general seeing the extreme good humour and condescension of the king, replied, without hesitation, "Sire, it is the seat of a very great, and, indeed, of a very extraordinary personage." His majesty, little imagining what he was going to say, and thinking the officer had something singular to discover, hastily commanded him to tell who that extraordinary personage was: "It is, please your majesty, no less a man than the maker of *kings* and *knaves*." The latter part indicating something not very respectful, the general finding it gave some disgust, added, "Sire, though like death he mixes kings and knaves without distinction, and though he deals largely in *knaves*, yet he is so good a man as to gain many hearts, and even many queens." By this time his majesty perceiving that the villa belonged to a *cardmaker*, the king's good humour returned, and his majesty very pleasantly told the general, "that the man played his *cards* well, for it seems they had all turned up *trumps*."

CAUTIONS *against the* SEDUCTIONS *of* PLEASURE.

From lord Chesterfield's *letters to his son.*

PLEASURE (says his lordship) is the rock which most young people split upon; they launch out with crouded sails in quest of it, but without a compass to direct their course, or reason sufficient to steer the vessel; for want of which, pain and shame, instead of pleasure, are the returns of their voyage. Do not think that I mean to snarl at pleasure, like a stoic, or to preach against it like a parson; no, I mean to point it out, and recommend it to you, like an epicurian: I wish you a great deal; and my only view is to hinder you from mistaking it.

The character which most young men first aim at is that of a man of pleasure; but they generally take it upon trust, and instead of consulting their own taste and inclinations, they blindly adopt whatever those, with whom they chiefly converse, are pleased to call by the name of pleasure; and a *man of pleasure*, in the vulgar acceptation of that phrase, means only a beastly drunkard, an abandoned whoremaster, and a profligate swearer and curser. As it may be of use to you, I am not unwilling, though at the same time ashamed, to own, that the vices of my youth proceeded much more from my silly resolution of being what I heard called a man of pleasure, than from my own inclinations. I always naturally hated drinking; and yet I have often drank, with disgust at the time, attended by great sickness the next day, only because I then thought drinking as a necessary qualification for a fine gentleman, and a man of pleasure.

The same as to gaming: I did not want money, and consequently had no occasion to play for it; but I thought play another necessary ingredient in the composition of a man of pleasure, and accordingly I plunged into it without desire, at first; sacrificed a thousand real pleasures to it, and made myself solidly uneasy by it, for thirty the best years of my life.

I was absurd enough, for a little while, to swear, by way of adorning and compleating the shining character which I affected; but this folly I soon laid aside, upon finding both the guilt and the indecency of it.

Thus seduced by fashion, and blindly adopting nominal pleasures, I lost real ones; and my fortune impaired, and my constitution shattered, are, I must confess, the just punishment of my errors.

Take warning then by them; chuse your pleasures for yourself, and do not let them be imposed upon you. Follow nature, and not fashion; weigh the present enjoyment of your pleasures against the necessary consequences of them, and then let your own common sense determine your choice.

Were I to begin the world again, with the experience which I now have of it, I would lead a life of real, not of imaginary pleasure. I would enjoy the pleasures of the table, and of wine; but stop short of the pains inseparably annexed to an excess in either. I would not at twenty years be a preaching missionary of abstemiousness and sobriety, and I should let other people do as they would, without formally and sententiously rebuking them for it; but I would be most firmly resolved not to destroy my own faculties and constitution, in complaisance to those who have no regard to their own. I would play to give me pleasure, but not to give me pain; that is, I would play for trifles, in mixed companies, to amuse myself, and conform to custom; but I would take care not to venture for sums, which, if I won, I should not be the better for; but, If I lost, should be under a difficulty to pay, and, when paid, would oblige me to retrench in several other articles. Not to mention the quarrels which deep play commonly occasions.

I would pass some of my time in reading, and the rest in the company of people of sense and learning, and chiefly those above me; and I would frequent the mixed companies of men and women of fashion, which, though often frivolous, yet they unbend and refresh the mind, not uselessly, because they certainly polish and soften the manners.

These would be my pleasures and amusements, if I were to live the last thirty years over again; they are rational, and moreover, I will tell you, they are really the fashionable ones; for the others are not, in truth, the pleasures of what I call people of fashion, but of those who only call themselves so. Do good company care to have a man reeling drunk among them, or to see another tearing his hair, and blaspheming, for having lost at play more than he is able to pay, or a whoremaster, with half a nose, and crippled by coarse and infamous debauchery? No; those who practise, and much more those who brag of them, make no part of good company, and are most unwillingly, if ever, admitted into it.

A real man of fashion and pleasure observes decency; at least, neither borrows nor affects vices; and if he unfortunately has any, he gratifies them with choice, delicacy, and secrecy.

I have not mentioned the pleasures of the mind (which are the solid and permanent ones) because they do not come under the head of what people commonly call pleasures; which they seem to confine to the senses. The pleasures of virtue, of charity, and of learning, is true and lasting pleasure, which I hope you will be well and long acquainted with. Adieu.

BOSTON, AUGUST 1.

MORE than sixty days have expired since Boston, by a late edict of the British parliament, has been besieged by a British fleet and army, and its trade annihilated. The inhabitants now receive that insult and damage which was never experienced in the hottest wars we have been engaged in with France, Spain, and their allies, the savages of the American woods. The particulars of the siege, and the manœuvres of our enemies, may in future be told by some able historian. Suffice it at present to inform the world, that though wood and provisions have been allowed to us by said port act, the introduction of these articles has been attended with such loss of time, and unnecessary charges, as greatly to raise the price of fuel upon the poor inhabitants. No wood can now be brought from the rivers and bays included in our harbour, upon which we depended for a considerable part of our supply; no goods of any kind are suffered to be waterborne within a circle of 60 miles; no timber, boards, shingles, brick, lime, sand. &c. &c. are to be transported from one wharf to another; and so even the tradesmen, not immediately dependent upon shipping, are thrown out of business; no barrels of liquors, bread, flour, &c. are suffered to be brought a few rods in our row boats, or across our shortest ferries; and even the vessels on the stocks, which have for some time past been ready for launching, cannot be put into the water, without their being exposed to a threatened seizure; neither is the dried table fish and oil, the charity of our Marblehead friends, nor rice, the generous presents of the Carolinians, nor even house sand, to be brought us by water, but must be encumbered with the great charge of land carriage of about 30 miles; we are also cut off from the advantage and profit of supplying, as usual, an extent of sea coast on the north and south of more than 100 leagues, even with British merchandize; and when any of these hardships and distresses are mentioned to those insolents in office, the commissioners, and their understrappers, we are told it was the design of the act, and it is not their intent to lessen these difficulties. This is the treatment meted out by a British minister to a town and province, by whose exertions in a late war, the strong fortress of Louisburg was taken, which purchased the peace of Europe, and delivered Britons from their terrible apprehensions of an invasion by French flat bottomed boats. What further cruelties we are to suffer we know not; but whether America, or even this single town, is in this way to be brought to the feet of lord North, with the full surrender of their inestimable rights and liberties, time only can determine.

Mrs. RIND.

If you are open to all parties, and influenced *by none, by inserting the following lines you will greatly oblige*

A SINCERE FRIEND.

THE man, whate'er be his pretence,
Who obviates justice, forfeits sense,
If he's secure from gaol, no matter,
Tho' every schoolman makes a clatter,
'Tis all his patriotic view,
From others to withhold their due;
No wonder then he censures those
Who wou'd his fraudful schemes oppose;
Of him let every sex beware,
Nor let him be one lady's care;
Let MIDDLESEX his hate despise,
For to be just is to be wise.

MANY of our readers may probably be pleased with the following little PRODUCTION, which was made public some years ago, in honour of that worthy and much admired FRATERNITY, the FREE MASONS, and therefore may not think it amiss to see it revived:----A young gentleman was in company with some ladies, when, among other subjects of conversation, FREE MASONRY offered itself. The ladies were witty upon its mysteriousness, but particularly upon their being excluded from the society, and desired the gentleman to let them know what could be the use or intention of so strange an association. He promised to give them a full account of the institution, if they would permit him to wait upon them the next day; they consented, and agreeable to his promise, he presented them the following VERSES:

On FREE MASONRY.

OUR ORDER, antient as the world's first date,
Sacred as virtue, and as fix'd as fate,
TO ALL an equal LIBERTY impart,
The soul improves, and rectifies the heart;
BENEVOLENCE with CHARITY combines,
And, fix'd in FRIENDSHIP, and in VIRTUE shines.

In FREEDOM equal, we all pride disclaim,
And hail each other with a BROTHER'S NAME;
Here mirth by strictest decency is rul'd,
And fervent youth by aged precepts cool'd.
Nor vice nor riot can have entrance here,
Nor words that may offend a virtuous ear.

In this a true FREE MASON you will know,
A friend to virtue, and to vice a foe;
True to his prince, obedient to the laws,
But ever firm to die in FREEDOM'S cause.
With honest zeal he spurns each private end,
A constant LOVER, and a faithful FRIEND.

Nor you, YE FAIR! impute to us disgrace,
That we exclude ye from this sacred PLACE;
Full well we know the tenderness we bear,
For what creation boasts MOST WINNING FAIR;
From whence of old the *interdiction* sprung,
Which ALL hath suffer'd for the fault of ONE.

Th' advice of EVE, and her delusive grace,
From bliss and freedom drove her wretched RACE;
The fault lamented, and the evil felt,
Long on the minds of our forefathers dwelt:
Hence *female councils* they excluded leave,
And in her DAUGHTERS fear another EVE.

Firm in this RULE the fix'd FOUNDATION lies,
And time, and change, and calumny, defies;
Hence unreveal'd our MYSTERIES remain,
Nor sins original our craft defame.
Of every age the envy, pride, and fame;
Monarchs have boasted a FREE MASON'S NAME!

WILLIAMSBURG.

EXTRACT *of a* LETTER *from* LIVERPOOL *to his* CORRESPONDENT *in* VIRGINIA.

THE minister, without intending it, is about doing your country most essential service, by encreasing your numbers, and furnishing your people with the knowledge of military discipline. This seems obvious to a person who considers that the generous nature of an English soldier will not allow him to fight against his innocent countrymen, who are contending only for their liberty and just rights; and I am sure that all *soldiers*, who quit the arbitrary service they are in, and the bad business of oppressing their friends and countrymen, will be received with open arms in your country, protected, and encouraged, with good living, and an opportunity of fixing on good lands, where they may live easily and happily.

Wednesday evening last an express arrived in this city, who reports that many families have very lately been barbarously murdered on the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and that his excellency lord DUNMORE is endeavouring all in his power to repel those hostile and inhuman savages. Colonel Preston, and colonel Lewis, it seems, have raised a thousand men each; and it is reported also that a like number have enlisted under his lordship's banner, he, as well as them, being greatly exasperated at the late cruel and intolerable treatment of the Indians towards the white people residing at or near the back parts of this colony.

On the 10th instant died, the reverend JAMES WISHART, rector of Brunswick parish, in King George county.

MANCHESTER, *August* 18, 1774.

Yesterday, in this town, came on the trial of Lord N---h, before a court of the sons of liberty, on suspicion of his having betrayed his trust, and endeavoured to enslave his majesty's subjects in America: After an impartial trial, he was unanimously condemned, and sentenced to ride on an ass through the streets, led by a deformed African, whose body was tarred and feathered, and his face painted, and from thence to the gallows, there to be hanged and burnt, which was accordingly done. In his last and dying speech he confessed the justness of his suffering, and predicted that it would not be long before some of his most intimate acquaintance, and principal admirers, who had been instrumental towards his suffering, would share the same fate. The penitent appearance of this noble lord excited compassion in the minds of some of the spectators; but reflecting on the cause of his suffering, joined in the acclamations of the people, and with one voice cried, "Away with him! Away with this destroyer of the rights and privileges of his majesty's good subjects in America, and let him suffer according to demerit!"

NORFOLK, *August* 22, 1774. In consequence of letters from the committees of correspondence for St. Mary's and Charles counties in Maryland, and from the burgesses of Elizabeth City county in this colony, with information of the arrival of nine chests of TEA on board the brigantine Mary and Jane, captain Chapman, consigned to some gentlemen of this town, a meeting of the inhabitants was requested, and accordingly held, at the courthouse this day, when it was

UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED, that the *tea* now on board the brigantine Mary and Jane, and consigned to Neil Jamieson and company, George and John Bowness, and John Lawrence and company, being subject to the payment of duties imposed by an act of the British parliament, ought to be sent back, and not suffered to be landed; and therefore.

ORDERED, that captain Abyvon, Mr. Boush, captain Loyall, Mr. Richard Taylor, and captain Selden, be a committee to wait upon those gentlemen, to know whether they will comply with the above resolution; and that they report their several answers.

The committee accordingly waited on those gentlemen, and made the following return, in writing:

"GENTLEMEN,

"WE your committee, agreeable to your resolve, have waited on the "within mentioned Neil Jamieson and company, George and John "Bowness, and John Lawrence and company, owners of the tea now on "board the brigantine Mary and Jane, and acquainted them with your "resolution, who severally and respectively answered, that they were "willing that the tea should be sent back. Certified under our hands "this 22d day of August 1774.

GEORGE ABYVON,
SAMUEL BOUSH,
PAUL LOYALL,
RICHARD TAYLOR,
JOHN SELDEN."

WHICH RETURN BEING READ AND HEARD, IT WAS *Unanimously voted*, that the above committee wait upon those gentlemen, owners of the tea, with the thanks of this meeting, for their ready and chearful acquiescence in the above resolution.

WILLIAM DAVIES, clerk.

JAMES HALDANE,
COPPERSMITH AND BRASSFOUNDER,
in CHURCH STREET, *near the* CHURCH, NORFOLK,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON HIS BUSINESS AS USUAL,

MAKES and sells all sorts of COPPER WORK, viz. stills, brewing coppers, sugar boilers, fullers and hatters coppers, brass mill work, capuchin plate warmers, tea kitchins, all sorts of ship, fish, and wash kettles, stew pans, *Dutch* ovens, tea kettles, sauce pans, coffee and chocolate pots, &c. at the most reasonable rates. He gives the best prices for old copper, brass, pewter, or lead.

*** Those who are so obliging as to favour me with their employ in the mending or tinning old work, may depend on having them soon done, and in the neatest and compleatest manner. 5

FAUQUIER, *August* 16, 1774.

RUN away on the 3d of this instant (*August*) from my quarter, on *Carter's Run*, a negro wench named WINNEY; she is about eighteen or twenty years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, had on when she went away an osnabrig shift, petticoat, and jacket; she also took with her a white dowlas jacket and petticoat, and a great variety of other clothes. She being an artful, subtle wench, I imagine will frequently change her dress. I do not recollect any particular mark she has in her face, though I am told there is a lump upon the back of her neck, occasioned by the cut of a switch. About three years ago she made an elopement, and got into *Maryland*, near *Port Tobacco*, where she passed several months for a free woman, and went by the name of *Winney Redman*. Whoever will take up the said wench, and deliver her to me, in *Fauquier* county, near the courthouse, or to my overseer, on *Carter's Run*, in the said county, shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, if taken up in the said county, if in the adjacent counties FORTY SHILLINGS, if out of the colony FIVE POUNDS, besides what the law allows, and all reasonable charges paid.

3 JAMES SCOTT, junior.

FREDERICKSBURG, *August* 9, 1774.

A PERSON of the name of *William Foster Crosby* having procured a recommendation to me, I lent him, the 19th of last month, my SINGLE CHAIR and a MARE to visit captain *John Lee*, on *Rappahannock*, to whom he said he was recommended, to return in four days at the most; but not hearing of him since, except that he had mistaken his way, and got to *Richmond*, on *James* river, and colonel *William Fleming's*, in *Cumberland* county, I am obliged to take this method of recommending him to all honest men, as a profound knave. Such a flagrant act of injustice, accompanied with such ingratitude to me, will no doubt engage every gentleman to endeavour to strip him of the price of his villainy: But I will gladly pay FORTY SHILLINGS to have my mare and chair detained till I can send for them, or FIVE POUNDS to be delivered here. As the knave is young, I *had rather he should turn from his wickedness and live!*

He is about twenty, of slim and genteel make, and fair complexion, rather pale and foul skin, black hair, very long, and clubbed like a *macaroni!* He is exceeding vain, boasts much of his learning, particularly of geography, and professes teaching the classics, music, dancing, and fencing; he grins much when he laughs, which he often does at his own wit. His dress was shabby; I believe, one only coat, formerly a pale blue, or sea green, the cuffs of which have been lately let down, and the original colour makes a remarkable ring round his arm. He passed on my friend, as from *New England*, and said he intended to visit *Virginia*, in his way to *Charlestown*, *South Carolina*, in order from *New England* to see the country; expecting here some supplies he had ordered from *New England*.

I cannot recollect whether the mare has any brand or flesh marks; she is about 14 hands and a half high, half blooded, well made, rather round, a chesnut bay, with a full long bob tail, and hog mane, very small feet, and shod before, trots very nimbly, and remarkably low. The carriage of the chair is new, the springs and axletree are iron, the body is painted green, with the initials of my name on the back, in a double cypher, in blue letters, in a gilt ground; it has been new lined, and has now a carpet bottom; but I suspect he will quit the chair for a saddle.

He borrowed a SILVER WATCH, quite new, made by *Thomas Walker*, of *Fredericksburg*, who will, I presume, give something to recover it. tf JAMES MERCER.

To be SOLD, *the first day of* November *next.*

SUNDRY HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. Six months credit will be allowed for all sums above 5l. on giving a conditional bond, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. Five *per cent.* discount for ready money will be agreed to. At the same time will be offered for sale, the LOTS and HOUSES whereon I live, conveniently situated in *Fredericksburg*, for either store, tavern, or private family, and are as valuable as any lots and houses in the town of the same size. Also two lots, well enclosed with a stable 50 by 60 feet; and two lots, near the courthouse, enclosed with a dwellinghouse unfinished, 50 feet square; the finest situation in the town, and commands a fine view of both town and country. Likewise 15 acres of meadow ground, near the town, and under a good fence. Also 391 acres of land, near the center of this county, on 328 of which is a lease for six years, at a good rent; and 100 acres of land on *East North East Bridge*: For all, or either of which, may be had great bargains, both in price, and time of payment; or, in case the purchasers chuse it, and will give a price agreeable, they may *never pay*, upon paying the interest annually; for which the lands will be taken in part, as security. In case I do not sell, I would willingly rent on reasonable terms, for a year, or term of years.

3 BENJAMIN JOHNSTON.

WE will dispose of the LOTS and IMPROVEMENTS in *Fredericksburg*, where the BREWERY now stands; there are three lots and a half. On the lot and a half, which are situate on the river, are the brewhouse, malthouse, comptinghouse, cooper's shop, &c. all new, and in good order for carrying on the brewing business. We would also sell the implements and stock belonging to the brewery. The other lots are contiguous, and paled in, having thereon a small dwellinghouse, and stable with stalls for eight horses. The terms may be known by applying to *William Woodford*.

(2) JONES & WOODFORD.

WHEREAS I have lately purchased a tract of LAND, formerly the property of *Anthony Strother*, merchant, deceased, lying in *Culpeper* county, on the *Robinson Fork*, and sold by him to colonel *Philip Rootes*, of *King & Queen*, but I am informed it was conveyed by the honourable *John Taylor*, esquire, to Mr. *Reed Dixon*, deceased, any person who has any right in the said tract of land are desired to make it known immediately.

(3) CHRISTOPHER DICKON.

KING WILLIAM, *August* 10, 1774.

I INTEND to ENGLAND IMMEDIATELY

(3) JOHN HURT.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, on *Herring Bay*, in *Anne Arundel* county, *Maryland*, an indented servant man named HENRY REED, who professes the coachmaker's business, is about 22 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, full face, dark hair, little or no beard, and very talkative; had on, and took with him, a white negro cotton jacket and waistcoat, trowsers of ditto, half worn, 2 oznabrig shirts, coarse shoes, old hat, and a check handkerchief; but probably he may change his dress, as he went away with one *John White*, an indented servant. I understand they stopped at a plantation belonging to the earl of *Dunmore*, in *Berkeley* county, *Virginia*. Whoever secures the said servant, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward. I imagine he has got in some coachmaker's shop in *Virginia*. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him on board their vessels.

3 ISAAC SIMMONS.

PURSUANT to an order of *Amherst* court, will be let, to the lowest bidder, at the courthouse of the said county, on the first *Monday* in *November* next, being court day, the building of a PRISON, 37 by 22, the walls of which to be of brick and timber, 3 feet thick, to be 9 foet pitch in the clear, and to have a brick roof; a plan of which will be shewn, and a more particular description given, on the day. Bond and approved security will be required of the undertaker for his performance of the same.

WILLIAM CABELL,
COR. THOMAS,
(3) AMBROSE RUCKER.

NORFOLK, *July* 30, 1774.

WANTED, for *Elizabeth River* parish, a CLERK. As the emoluments arising from the said parish are very considerable, none need apply, unless he produces a recommendation of his good character, who can read tolerably, and perform psalmody well.

(3) THOMAS DAVIS, MINISTER.

TAKEN up, in *Sussex*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, branded on the near buttock 1, docked, has some white strokes on both her fore legs, is a natural pacer, and is about 15 years old. Posted, and appraised to 4l. PETER JONES.

TAKEN up, in *Louisa*, a grey mare, about 4 feet 7 inches and a half high, docked, but not branded, has been hurt by a saddle on each side her back, had on a bell, fixed on with a brass buckle, and appears to be about 4 or 5 years old. Posted, and appraised to 12l.

() SARAH GIBSON.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a black horse, 4 feet 8 inches high, and branded on the near buttock T. Posted, and appraised to 10l.

() JOHN T. BICKERTON.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, a roan mare, about 4 feet 1 inch high, and about 6 years old, branded on the near shoulder ɔ, part of one of her hind feet white, has some white hairs in her forehead, much scarred on her back, and is a natural pacer. Posted, and appraised to 1l. 15s.

() JOHN SWINDELL.

TAKEN up, in *Spotsylvania*, an iron grey horse, with a light mane and tail, the mane half ridged, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, branded MP, in a piece, on the near buttock, shoulder, and jaw, and on the off buttock C; he is about 9 years old. Posted, and appraised to 10l. THOMAS ALLEN.

TAKEN up, in *King William*, near *Aylett's* warehouse, a small grey mare, about 4 feet high, sprit tail, and hanging mane, half of which has been cut, and branded on the near buttock with something like an anchor. Posted, and appraised to 3l.

() WILLIAM COWNE, junior.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, on *Tuckahoe* creek, a bay horse, about 15 years old, 4 feet 5 inches high, has some saddle spots, a film over his right eye, with a small bell on, hanging mane, and switch tail; he is branded on the near buttock A. Posted, and appraised to 4l. 10s.

() GIDEON HATCHER.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* last past a certain JOSEPH THORP was entrusted with a considerable sum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the smallpox, of a slender make; stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, and has some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in *Boston*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in *Newcastle, Virginia*, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Pruym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue cassimir, and a dark brown cloth suit of clothes. Whoever secures the said *Joseph Thorp* in any of his majesty's gaols on this continent shall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the sum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Curson* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joseph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Christie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibson* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boston*. It is requested of those who may have seen this *Joseph Thorp* since the 19th of *June* last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, or *Greenwood, Ritson*, and *Marsh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleasants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing upwards of 3000 acres, in the county of *Richmond*, upon *Rappahannock* river, opposite to the seat of *Robert Beverley*, esquire, extending more than 2 miles upon the river; the land is extremely well timbered, a great part of it lies well, and is equal to any in that part of the country. There are also, beside the quantity of dry land above mentioned, between 4 and 500 acres of valuable marsh, which may easily be reclaimed; a large water course running through the greatest part of the tract affords a considerable quantity of rich, valuable meadow land, and a good mill seat. There are also several delightful situations for a gentleman's seat, commanding extensive prospects up and down the river, where the greatest plenty of fish and fowl are to be had. A part of the tract is in possession of several tenants at will, some of whom pay from 20l to 25l. annual rent for 100 acres. It will be sold (and may be entered upon next Christmas) either together, or in parcels, by private bargain, at any time before the 10th of *October*, and if not disposed of before that time (of which notice shall be published in this gazette) it will then be offered for public sale, upon the premises, on the 3d *Monday* in *November*. Twelve or 13 months credit will be allowed, upon giving bond, with good security; to bear interest from the 25th of *December*, if the purchase money is not paid agreeable to the contract. The terms will be made known to those who incline to purchase privately, and the lands shewn, if required, and an undoubted title made, by the subscriber, living in *Westmoreland* county.

10½ c 10 oct. WILLIAM BERNARD.

To be SOLD, *by the printer hereof*,

A few copies of QUINCY's OBSERVATIONS ON THE BOSTON PORT BILL, SERMONS to ASSES, and the HISTORY of JULIET GRANVILLE, by the celebrated Mr. BROOKE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the subscribers for opening a navigation through the falls of *James* river is desired, at the house of Mr. *James Gunn*, in the town of *Richmond*, on *Monday* the 5th day of *September* next.

ARCHIBALD CARY,	JOHN WOODSON,
RO. C. NICHOLAS,	JOHN TABB,
WILLIAM CABELL,	WILLIAM FLEMING,
JOHN BANISTER,	JOHN MAYO,
RICHARD ADAMS,	CARTER BRAXTON
JOSEPH CABELL,	*August* 7, 1774. 3

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in *Fredericksburg*, a likely sorrel mare, about 14 hands high, branded T, with a small a blze in her face, her shoulder has been galled by working, but is now well, has some saddle spots, paces, trots, and gallops. Any person that will bring her to me, in *Fredericksburg*, shall receive THREE DOLLARS.

3 JACOB WHITLER.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax* county, about 5 miles above *Booker's* ferry, near *Staunton* river, a bay mare, about 4 feet 1 inch and a half high, with a good bell on, branded on the near shoulder TD, and on the near buttock ROSE, about 7 years old, and crestfallen. Posted, and appraised to 4l. 10s. JAMES BATES.

THE subscriber intends to leave *Petersburg* about the 1st of *September*, and as he has several WATCHES belonging to different people in his custody, will be much obliged to the proprietors to call for them as soon as possible, otherwise I propose taking them away with me.

(3) WILLIAM BATHGATE.

DUMFRIES, *July* 28, 1774.

THE DUMFRIES JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of 100 GUINEAS is to be run for on *Tuesday* the 15th of *November* next, which is fixed on for the 1st day of the *Dumfries* races for this year. No person will be allowed to start a horse, mare, or gelding, for this purse, but an actual member of the club. There will be a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE run for the second day, and another the third day, of the races. The particulars with regard to them will be advertised hereafter. A premium of five GUINEAS will be given to the person or persons that brings the largest and fattest bullock to this market the *Saturday* before the races; a premium of three GUINEAS to the person or persons that brings the six largest and fattest muttons; and a premium to the person or persons that brings the two largest and fattest veals.

4 RICHARD GRARAM, SECRETARY.

To be SOLD, *to the highest bidder, at* WESTBURY, *the seat of the late colonel* Littlebury Cocke, *in* Charles City, *on* Thursday *the* 25th *of* August *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day*,

TEN likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children, one of which is a very good HOUSECARPENTER; also stocks of cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, and sundry household and kitchen furniture, belonging to the estate of the said *Littlebury Cocke*. One or two of the slaves will be sold for ready money, and six months credit allowed for the remainder, on giving bond, with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. All persons having demands against the said estate are desired to attend the sale with their several claims, properly authenticated.

WILLIAM EDLOE,
tdf WILLIAM GREEN MUNFORD.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Amherst*, the 10th of *July*, a mulatto woman slave named SALL, though commonly goes by the name of SALLY GREY; she is of the middle size, well shaped, *Virginia* born, about 25 years old, and had on a brown linen jacket and petticoat; I cannot learn that she carried any other clothes with her. She is of a numerous family of mulattoes, and formerly belonged to a gentleman of the name of *Heward*, in *York* county, from whence I purchased her a few years ago, and where probably she may attempt to go again, or perhaps into *Cumberland* or *Amelia*, where, I am informed, many of her kindred live. I shall esteem it as a particular favour of those gentlemen who have of her relations in their possession to have her apprehended, should she be lurking about their plantations; and I will give a handsome reward, besides what the law allows, to any person who shall deliver her to me. 6 GABRIEL PENN.

TO BE SOLD,

THE noted and well accustomed TAVERN, at present occupied by the subscriber, lying in *James City* county, about 15 miles from *Williamsburg*, on the main road leading to *New Kent* courthouse and *Ruffin's* ferry, with 500 acres of LAND in good order for cropping, and 6 fields under good fence. The terms of payment will be made easy by the subscriber. THOMAS DONCASTLE.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Massey, and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas Johnson will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

RUN away, from Neabsco furnace, the 16th of March, a light coloured mulatto man named BILLY, or WILL, the property of the honourable John Tayloe, esquire. When I tell the public that he is the same boy who for many years used to wait on me, in my travels through this and the neighbouring province, and by his pertness, or rather impudence, was well known to all my acquaintances, there is the less occasion for a particular description of him. However, as he is now grown to the size of a man, and has not attended me for some time past, I think it not amiss to say that he is a very likely young fellow, about 20 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout and strong made, has a remarkable swing in his walk, but is much more so by a surprizing knack he has of gaining the good graces of almost every body who will listen to his bewitching and deceitful tongue, which seldom or ever speaks the truth. He has a small scar on the right side of his forehead, and the little finger of his right hand is quite straight by a hurt he got when a child. Had on, when he went away, a blue fearnought jacket, and an under one of green baize, cotton breeches, oznabrig shirt, mixed blue sale stockings, country made shoes, and yellow buckles. From his ingenuity, he is capable of doing almost any sort of business, and for some years past, has been chiefly employed as a founder, a stone mason, and a miller, as occasion required; one of which trades, I imagine, he will, in the character of a free man, profess. I have some reason to suspect his travelling towards James river, under the pretence of being sent by me on business. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and brings him to me, or to his master, the honourable John Tayloe, at Mountairy, or secure him so as to be had again, shall have treble what the law allows, and all reasonable charges paid. tf

THOMAS LAWSON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherst county, whereon are several plantations and improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a stone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILL-STONES, which mill has for two years past got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is situated on a never failing stream. The land will be shewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, interest being paid for the second year, and also for the first, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaser. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved security being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the subscriber. Six per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any person would chuse to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near some navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.

FOR SALE,

FIVE hundred acres of land, lying on Deep Creek, in Louisa, about 45 miles of Richmond town, and is exceeding good land, well watered by Deep Creek, and a large branch thereof, which runs through the middle of the land, and affords a large quantity of rich meadow ground. Any person inclinable to purchase may see the land, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living near it. tf 1* GEORGE MERIWETHER.

To be SOLD, at public auction, at Westmoreland courthouse, on Tuesday the 27th day of September, being Westmoreland court day,

TWENTY very likely VIRGINIA born SLAVES. Credit will be allowed until the 10th of November following, on giving bond and good security. The bonds to bear interest from the date, if not punctually discharged.

tdf RICHARD PARKER.

TO BE RENTED,

FROM YEAR TO YEAR, OR FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

BELVOIR,

THE beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, esquire, lying upon Potowmack river, in Fairfax county, about 14 miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two story high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage upon the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below; convenient offices, stables, and coach house, adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these improvements are, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded, in a manner, by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of me, in Berkeley county,

tf FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

NORFOLK, April 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of vessels will be wanted this summer to bring about 6000 tons of stone from Mr. Brooke's quarry, on Rappahannock, and land the same on Cape Henry, for the lighthouse. Any person inclinable to engage in such work are desired to treat with Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall, and Thomas Newton, junior, esquires. The directors of the lighthouse will also be glad to purchase one or two flat bottomed vessels from 80 to 120 tons burthen.

tf BASSETT MOSELEY.

For SALE,

A TRACT of land, on Charles river, York county, containing about 600 acres, part of which is marsh, that may be drained with very little expence. The situation of this place is very convenient for a family, as it lies upon a river that abounds with oysters and fine fish, particularly sheepsheads; it is within 200 yards of a mill, and 2 miles of the church. My reason for selling it is, my having bought a tract of land more convenient to me. Whoever inclines to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, in York town.

THOMAS NELSON, junior.

WANTED for the lighthouse directors eight second-hand ANCHORS, nearly a thousand weight each. Any person having such for sale are desired to make their terms known to the subscriber in Norfolk.

t. f. BASSETT MOSELEY.

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE subscribers being very solicitous to comply with the will of their testator, the late Honourable William Nelson, desire that all persons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as speedy payments as possible. Those who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately discharge the balances, are desired to give their bonds. This request is the more necessary, as most of the legacies bequeathed by the testator are to be paid in sterling money, and he has directed that his younger sons fortunes shall be placed out at interest upon undoubted securities, so soon as it can be done. Those who have any demands are desired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON, | HUGH NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun. | RO. C. NICHOLAS.